Criteria – Research article

Research articles should report on original primary research, but may report on systematic reviews of published research provided they adhere to the appropriate reporting guidelines.

Formatting

Authors should read the International Journal of Social Pedagogy author guidelines before preparing their manuscript as outlined here. Authors of original research articles submitting to the journal should prepare their manuscript as per the following headings:

Title page (non-blinded version)

Include the full title, the full names of contributing authors including their institutions/affiliation and address, and their institutional email address (including ORCiD ID’s). The corresponding author should also be identified.

Abstract

Present the abstract as an overview of your article (up to 250 words), giving a summary of the contents and major themes. (Note that this will ultimately be used by search engines, and it will form part of the meta-data that will be seen first by people searching your article.)

Keywords

Please list up to 10 keyword terms that accurately reflect the article.

Main body of text

Please include the following subsections:

- **Methods**
  The methods section should include:
  - the aim, design and setting of the study
  - the characteristics of participants or description of materials
  - a clear description of all processes, interventions and comparisons
  - the type of statistical analysis used, including a power calculation if appropriate

- **Results**
  This section should include the findings of the study including, if appropriate, results of statistical analysis which must be included either in the text or as tables and figures.

- **Discussion**
  This section should discuss the implications of the findings in context of existing research and highlight limitations of the study.

- **Conclusions**
  This should clearly state the main conclusions and provide an explanation of the importance and relevance of the study reported.

List of abbreviations

If any abbreviations have been used, please define and list them accordingly under this heading.

Notes

Use endnotes rather than footnotes, for any additional notes and information. These appear at the end of the main text, before References. All notes should be used only where crucial clarifying information needs to be conveyed.

Funding

All sources of funding for the research reported should be declared, including any project codes.

Acknowledgements

The Acknowledgements heading mentions everyone whose contribution to the work you wish to recognise. Those that contributed to the paper but are not listed as authors can be acknowledged here.

Data and materials availability

Authors should make clear the availability of the underlying data used in the research, as a statement under this section. UCL Press journal authors are encouraged to follow the FAIR data principles - to make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Re-usable. Further information and guidance on these principles are outlined at https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples
Declarations and conflict of interests
Clearly state the following in the article:

- Consent has been given from all authors for publication and their contributions to the article
- Authors must declare any and all possible conflicts of interests and competing interests that may relate to the submitted manuscript, including all financial and non-financial competing interests. Where there are no conflicts of interests or competing interests, authors must clearly declare this under the same heading. For further information, please refer to the journal’s Editorial Policy
- Ethics or institutional review board approval of research statement (where applicable)
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All manuscripts that involve humans including any images, videos, and any other personal and identifiable information, authors must have secured a signed and dated informed consent to publication form before submitting to the journal, and a statement declaring this must be included in the manuscript. Authors also declare that any and all relevant informed consent to publication and declaration forms are freely made available to the Editor(s) upon request.

References/bibliography
A full references list should contain all the sources cited in the text.

Referencing style

When using APA style, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author’s last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for example, (Jones, 1998), and a complete reference should appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

If you are referring to an idea from another work but NOT directly quoting the material, or making reference to an entire book, article or other work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication and not the page number in your in-text reference. All sources that are cited in the text must appear in the reference list at the end of the paper.

In-text citation
Note: APA style requires authors to use the past tense or present perfect tense when using signal phrases to describe earlier research, for example, Jones (1998) found or Jones (1998) has found, etc.

Short quotations
If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author’s last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author’s last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.
Long quotations
Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a free-standing block of typewritten lines and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented from the left margin. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark:

Jones’s (1998) study found the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (p. 199)

Summary or paraphrase
If you are paraphrasing an idea from another work, you only have to make reference to the author and year of publication in your in-text reference/

According to Jones (1998), APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners.

APA style is a difficult citation format for first-time learners (Jones, 1998, p. 199).

Bibliography
Additional information on APA style can be found at https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/. Below are examples and guidelines for referencing common sources.

Books:

General:
Author, A. A. (Year of publication). Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle. Location: Publisher.


Edited book, no author:

Edited book with an author or authors:

Translation

Note: When you cite a republished work, like the one above, in your text, it should appear with both dates: Laplace (1814/1951).

Edition other than the first

Article or chapter in an edited book


Multivolume work
The International Journal of Social Pedagogy – Research articles

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